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10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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12 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	CR-17-180 RS
v.)	DEFENDANT ANTOINE FOWLER'S
ANTOINE FOWLER,)	SENTENCING MEMORANDUM AND
Defendants.)	REQUEST FOR DEPARTURE AND
)	VARIANCE
)	Date: January 7, 2020
)	Time: 2:30 p.m.
<hr/>		HON. RICHARD SEEBORG

I. Background

On May 15, 2019, Defendant Antoine Fowler plead guilty to a single count of Felon in Possession, 18 U.S.C. §924(g)(1). There was no plea agreement in this case. The PSR calculates a total offense level of 17, with a criminal history category of V.

Mr. Fowler is requesting a departure from the guidelines as to both the offense level, as Mr. Fowler's felon-in -possession is outside the heartland of the guidelines, and as to his criminal history, which is vastly overstated as a criminal history V. Additionally, the Court should grant a variance from the final sentencing guideline calculation, as Mr. Fowler was an undeniable victim of an abuse of governmental power while incarcerated.

1 **II. Factual Background**

2 This case represents an outrageous abuse of power by San Francisco County Sheriff Deputy
 3 April Myres. The Court sat through her trial and was able to hear the facts twisted by her attorneys for
 4 her benefit. Much of her effort involved blaming Mr. Fowler for her own bad acts. It's time to untwist
 5 those facts, and see this case for what it is – disgraceful behavior by a police officer who violated her
 6 sworn duty to protect the public. The following facts are not in dispute, and not subject to objection by
 7 the government.

8 Defendant Fowler was an inmate in San Francisco County Jail for 6 years, from 2010 to
 9 early 2016. He was ultimately convicted of transporting an assault weapon with a gang enhancement and
 10 sentenced to time served. During the 6 years he was incarcerated, Mr. Fowler spent 23 hours a day in
 11 a small cell intended for short duration incarceration. He was obviously vulnerable and at the mercy of
 12 his jailers. One of those jailers was Deputy Myres. She had an 18 month abusive sexual relationship
 13 with Mr. Fowler¹. Deputy Myres seduced Mr. Fowler with money, marijuana, food, dreams of vacations,
 14 and offers to provide him a weapon to protect himself when he was released. She manipulated him with
 15 confidential police intelligence reports identifying him as a “snitch” whose life was constantly in danger,
 16 He deserves no blame for what Deputy Myres did to him.

17 Upon his release from custody in January 2016, Mr. Fowler immediately moved in with
 18 Deputy Myres. She provided Mr. Fowler with access to her official handgun when he was traveling
 19 alone in San Francisco. Because of Deputy Myres’ access to internal police reports, she knew, and
 20 reported to Mr. Fowler, that he was greenlighted for a hit. Due to her position, Mr. Fowler had every
 21 reason to believe her. He did not carry the gun when they traveled together.

22 Having heard a number of phone calls between the two, the Court is surely aware that their
 23 relationship was tempestuous. Besides manipulating Mr. Fowler with police intelligence that his life was
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25 ¹Although one may be tempted to think that because Deputy Myres was a female, and inmate
 26 Fowler a male, that Deputy Myres’ abuse of power is somehow lessened. That is a false and
 fundamentally unfair analysis. The power that Deputy Myres abused comes from the government,
 and threatened the very person she swore an oath to protect. That is all the Court should consider.

1 in danger for being a “snitch”, she personally threatened Mr. Fowler with death – and her wish that he
 2 was dead – on numerous occasions. Ultimately, after a final breakup with Mr. Fowler in which a fight
 3 broke out and her son fired her service revolver in her home, Deputy Myres needed to get rid of the gun.
 4 She gave it to Mr. Fowler.²

5 This was perhaps the worst of all her actions. Despite knowing he was a felon, and clearly
 6 knowing it was illegal for him to possess a handgun, and knowing he was in fear for his life, Deputy
 7 Myres gave Mr. Fowler her gun. Mr. Fowler, having been repeatedly told by Deputy Myres he was
 8 greenlighted for being a snitch, kept the gun for his protection. He was subsequently arrested in
 9 February 2017. He was promptly, and fully, debriefed by the government.

10 These facts are alone so bizarre and outside the norm as to call into question everything
 11 Deputy Myres claimed about her relationship with Mr. Fowler, and her actions as a police officer. Her
 12 shameless lies to police investigators, insurance agents, Sheriff Department employees, and others were
 13 so obvious and foolish that she was convicted of mail and wire fraud by a jury. Her attempts to diminish
 14 her role by claiming she had a “momentary weakness” is a farce. She repeatedly and systematically
 15 threatened, manipulated and sexually abused an inmate she was charged with protecting over a several
 16 month period. Then she lied about it. What happened to Mr. Fowler should never happen to any inmate,
 17 whether that inmate is a male or female.

18 April Myres was recently sentenced to 14 months in prison. What is perfectly clear is that
 19 but for her repeated, continued violations of her oath as a police officer, Mr. Fowler would not be facing
 20 prison today.

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25 ²There is no question that the government agrees that Deputy Myres gave Mr. Fowler her
 26 gun. Indeed, prior to his plea of guilty, the government specifically requested that Mr. Fowler add to
 his factual basis for the plea that April Myres “gave the gun to [Mr. Fowler].” The government surely
 believed it to be true.

1 **II. Argument**

2 **a. The Crime Here is Outside the Heartland of Felon in Possession Cases**

3 Mr. Fowler submits that a ground for downward departure exists in that the facts underlying
 4 his conviction are outside the heartland of felon-in-possession cases, as set forth in USSG Chap. 1, Pt.
 5 A, §4(b):

6 “**The Commission intends the sentencing court to treat each Guideline as carving out a**
 7 **‘heartland’, a set of cases embodying the conduct that each Guideline describes. When a**
 8 **court finds an atypical case, one to which a particular Guideline linguistically applies but**
 where conduct significantly differs from the norm, the court may consider whether a
 departure is warranted.”

9 It seems self-evident that a defendant receiving a gun from a police officer who informs
 10 the defendant of secret police intelligence reports that he has been greenlighted as a “snitch” falls outside
 11 the typical felon in possession guideline. Moreover, Mr. Fowler had additional reason to believe he was
 12 in danger. As his former cellmate, Mr. Lascala, testified in his FRCrP 15 deposition, Mr. Fowler was
 13 known in the prison as “Fat Rat” Fowler, and Deputy Myers played on those fears in manipulating him.
 14 This is not the simple, heartland case of a felon in possession of a gun. The Court should depart.

15 **b. Mr. Fowler’s Criminal History is Overstated**

16 Mr. Fowler has 10 criminal history points. Nine (9) of the points are from relatively minor
 17 acts. The first 3 points are from a conviction 14 years ago, when he was 21 years old, and it involved
 18 threats he made to his then girlfriend, Andrea Smith, who was keeping him from seeing his new baby.
 19 As Ms. Smith now writes, *inter alia*, in support of Mr. Fowler:

20 “Over the last 4 years, I’ve watched Antoine grow into a man
 21 of integrity. Antoine and myself has [sic] developed a
 22 friendship that helps us co-parent to raise our son to be great.
 . . . To hear [Antoine] is being judged on his character from
 23 14 years ago breaks my heart because I know he is no longer
 that young boy. Antoine grew up in Bayview Hunters Point
 24 and fell into the trap that most boys without guidance, after
 school programs, and lack of encouragement does. . . I am so
 grateful that Antoine has made the strides needed to be an
 25 amazing father to our child and his other children.” *See, Ex.*
A, Letter from his ex-girlfriend and the victim of his crime,
Andrea Smith.

1 While the sentencing guidelines briefly contemplate that youth may be relevant in
 2 determining whether a departure is warranted (*See, U.S.S.G. 5H1.1*), the guidelines have not specifically
 3 weighed in on the recent series of Supreme Court cases that discuss the clinical functioning of the
 4 juvenile mind. As the Court recognized, the same characteristics that render juveniles less culpable than
 5 adults — their immaturity, recklessness, and impetuosity — make them less likely to consider potential
 6 punishment. *Graham v. Florida*, 130 S.Ct. 2011, 2028 (2010).

7 As the Supreme Court noted when discussing juvenile crime:

8 “As compared to adults, juveniles have a “lack of maturity and an
 9 underdeveloped sense of responsibility”; they “are more vulnerable or
 10 susceptible to negative influences and outside pressures, including peer
 11 pressure”; and their characters are “not as well formed. These salient
 12 characteristics mean that “[i]t is difficult even for expert psychologists to
 13 differentiate between the juvenile offender whose crime reflects unfortunate
 14 yet transient immaturity, and the rare juvenile offender whose crime reflects
 15 irreparable corruption.” Accordingly, “juvenile offenders cannot with
 16 reliability be classified among the worst offenders. A juvenile is not absolved
 17 of responsibility for his actions, but his transgression “is not as morally
 18 reprehensible as that of an adult.” *Graham v. Florida*, 130 S.Ct. at
 19 2022.(Citations omitted, emphasis added.)

20 The Supreme Court’s adoption of a developmental model of culpability should be
 21 considered in all sentencing cases where the defendant is a juvenile, or, in Mr. Fowler’s case, barely an
 22 adult³. Mr. Fowler’s actions at age 21 were, at best, immature, reckless and impetuous. His crime
 23 should not be considered on the same level as a mature adult who commits a felony threat against his
 24 significant other.

25 Mr. Fowler also has another 3 point conviction for using a stolen credit card to purchase
 26 a few hundred dollar PS3 gaming system from Best Buy, again, when he was 22 years. As with the
 above conviction, Mr. Fowler’s actions were immature, and not comparable to a typical sophisticated
 fraud of a con man who steals millions, or even thousands of dollars, nor of a typical credit card fraudster
 whose crime impacts dozens of people.

27 ³. For a review of juvenile punishment and analysis of the recent Supreme Court
 28 decisions on juvenile punishment, see, e.g., Guggenheim, M., *Graham v. Florida and a Juvenile’s*
Right to Age-Appropriate Sentencing, Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review, Vol. 47,
 p.457 (Spring 2012).

1 His final 3 point conviction is for transporting an assault weapon under California Penal
2 Code §12280(a)(1) with a gang enhancement – a crime that does not exist under federal law or the laws
3 of most states, since assault weapons are perfectly legal in those jurisdictions. Mr. Fowler served 6 years
4 in San Francisco County Jail for this state crime. Adding 3 points to his criminal history for this crime
5 once again overstates the seriousness of his criminal history. Given the nature of these three convictions
6 which overstate – or at least exaggerate – the seriousness of his criminal history, the Court should
7 subtract 6 points from his criminal history calculation and depart downward to a criminal history III.

c. Under 3553(a), the Court Should Grant a Variance to Less Time Than the Police Officer Who Put Mr. Fowler in Jeopardy

With the advent of *U.S. v. Booker*, 125 U.S. 738 (2005), the Court has the power to sentence as it sees fit within the statutory framework of 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). The restoration of this power gives the Court real discretion to fashion a sentence “*sufficient but not greater than necessary*” to achieve the purpose of sentencing set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2) after considering:

- (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant [§3553(a)(1)];
- (2) the need to reflect the seriousness of the offense, respect for the law, deterrence to criminal conduct, the protection of the public, and to provide defendant with needed treatment in the [§3553(a)(2)(A)-(D)];
- (3) the kinds of sentences available [§3553(a)(3)];
- (4) the advisory – *but non-mandatory* – Sentencing Guidelines [§3553(a)(4) and (a)(5)];
- (5) the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparity among defendants with similar records and similar conduct [§3553(a)(6)];

and (6) the need to provide restitution to any victim of the offense [§3553(a)(7)].

In this case, the Court must choose the minimally sufficient sentence to fulfill the purposes of sentencing based on a consideration of all §3553(a) factors. *Kimbrough v. U.S.*, 128 S.Ct. 558 (2007).

1 As argued above, Mr. Fowler's felon in possession case is so bizarre and outside the
2 heartland for a typical felon in possession case, that a variance is also warranted. He was clearly the
3 victim of an abuse of power by a sworn law enforcement officer. His criminal history is largely the result
4 of immaturity, and is not as morally reprehensible as an adult who commits the same acts. How he came
5 to continue to possess a firearm for nearly a year after it was given to him by a police officer for his own
6 protection is another matter.

7 Antoine Fowler was born and raised in Bayview Hunters Point. His father, a recalcitrant
8 drug dealer who served prison time, was largely absent from his life. Mr. Fowler's mother is mentally
9 ill. She suffers from untreated Bi-polar disorder. He was, naturally, given very little guidance, and
10 largely left on his own to feed and clothe himself, go to school, and, ultimately, just survive.

11 Mr. Fowler was exposed as a young boy to drugs and gang violence. He smoked
12 marijuana daily since age 11. He saw friends and relatives being murdered as a routine part of life.
13 Although he never joined a gang, he was associated with members of the "BNT" gang. As a young man,
14 he had very little choice. During his treatment at Dolan Mental Health on pretrial release, he was
15 diagnosed with PTSD. Its no wonder, since he was essentially raised in a war zone.

16 It is also clear that Mr. Fowler made bad choices in keeping the gun from Deputy Myers.
17 His justification as needing it for protection, while based in both actual internal police intelligence
18 reports and jailhouse rumors, cannot completely justify his actions, although they are mitigated by his
19 reasonable fear for his life. Mr. Fowler accepts he deserves punishment. The question is how much is
20 sufficient, but not greater than necessary.

21 Since this case was filed nearly three years ago, Mr. Fowler has been closely followed
22 by pretrial services and Judge Beeler. An addict who used drugs to self medicate his PTSD, Mr. Fowler
23 had a difficult time adjusting to life outside jail and sobriety. It took almost 18 months of repeated
24 violations for him to get his act together. It would never have happened without the support of Judge
25 Beeler. Despite numerous violations for drug use and missed therapy appointments, Judge Beeler also
26 saw that Mr. Fowler suffered from being locked away in county jail for 6 years, and that it would take

time and effort on his part to succeed. She never spoke down to him and provided continuous encouragement. She noted his progress and kept a close eye on him. As Mr. Fowler has often remarked, Judge Beeler was the first person in authority who believed in him.

Today, Mr. Fowler stands before the Court sober for almost 18 months. He has been employed by JUMP SF (the provider of red rental bicycles) since June 2018, and promoted twice. His employer notes:

“Antoine is dedicated to his work, and is someone of high moral character who has had a major impact on our culture here at Jump SF. . . [He] was promoted to Shift Lead position due to his strong work ethic, natural leadership skills, and caring attitude. . . I have been particularly impressed with his ability to come alongside his subordinates to support/coach them on their job duties. . . Antoine truly values his work and the people around him!” See, Ex. B. Letter from Luke Dickens, Operations Manager at Jump SF.

For a man released from 6 years of solitary confinement with no hope, damaged almost beyond repair by his childhood, and lacking any opportunity, it is impossible to believe Mr. Fowler could have made this progress without the support of Judge Beeler and his pretrial services officer. It is tribute to them that he has turned his life around. But he did. And for that he deserves credit.

Mr. Fowler is also a dedicated father to a 13 year old, and two very small children, a 2 year old and a 6 month old. He is the sole supporter for his family, and is doing it with a smile on his face, proud to be a good father, and willing to work hard to be one.

Whether or not the Court decides to downward depart from the guidelines for this unusual case, it should certainly provide a variance to a level that considers his role as a victim of government abuse, and his real fears from a childhood of violence, stoked by his co-defendant. He committed no crimes other than possessing a gun. He should be given a variance to 12 months and one day. That is sufficient punishment, and appropriately less than the police officer whose abuse of power put him in this position.

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1 **III. Conclusion**

2 For the reasons set forth above, the Court should depart and/or vary from the guidelines,
3 and sentence Mr. Fowler to 12 months and one day.

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5 HALLINAN & WINE

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7 DATED: December 31, 2019

8 /s/ Kenneth Wine
9 Kenneth H. Wine, Esq.
10 Attorney for Defendant
11 ANTOINE FOWLER

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